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Synopsis

Entitled on the Topic

Performance Evaluation of Mutual fund in Jharkhand-

A Comparative Study of SBI Mutual fund and Tata Mutual Fund

Submitted for the Award of Ph.D. Degree

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I.INTRODUCTION

In India, the Mutual Fund industry started with the setting up of Unit Trust of India in 1964. Public Sector banks and financial institutions began to establish Mutual Funds in 1987, the private sector and foreign institution were allowed to set up Mutual Funds in 1993. Today there are over 1541 types of mutual fund schemes with total Average net asset under management is approximately 55 lakhs crores.[1] This fast growing industry is regulated by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).Mutual Funds serve as a link between the saving public and the capital markets, as they mobilize savings from investors and bring them to borrowers in the capital markets. By the very nature of their activities, and by virtue of being knowledgeable and informed investors, they influence the stock markets and play an active role in promoting good corporate governance, investor protection and the health of capital markets. Mutual funds have imparted much needed liquidity into the financial system and challenged the hitherto dominant role of banking and financial institutions in the capital markets.

A Mutual Fund is a common pool of money into which investors place their contributions that are to be invested in accordance with a stated objective. The ownership of the fund is thus joint or "mutual" the fund belongs to all investors. A single investor's ownership of the fund is in the same proportion as the amount of the contribution made by him or her bears to the total amount of the fund.When an investor subscribes to a mutual fund, he or she buys a part of the assets or the pool of funds that are outstanding at that time. It is no different from buying "shares" of a joint stock company, in which case the purchase makes the investor a part owner of the company and its assets. In India, a mutual fund is constituted as a trust and the investor subscribes, to the "units" issued by the fund, which is where the term Unit Trust comes from. However, whether '' the investors get fund shares or units is only a matter of legal distinction. In any case, a mutual fund shareholder or unit-holder is a part owner of the fund's assets, Unit-holder to denote the mutual fund investor.

[1] Association of mutual fund of India , monthly report of March 2024

History of Mutual fund in India[2]

The mutual fund industry in India started in 1963 with the formation of Unit Trust of India (UTI), under the initiative of Government of India (GOI) and Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The history of mutual funds in India can be broadly divided into four distinct phases

Phase I – 1964-87

UTI was established on 1963 by an Act of Parliament. It was set up by the Reserve Bank of India and functioned under the regulatory and administrative control of the Reserve Bank of India. In 1978 UTI was de-linked from the RBI and the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) took over the regulatory and administrative control from RBI. The first scheme launched by UTI was Unit Scheme 1964. At the end of 1988 UTI had Rs.6,700 crores of assets under management.

Phase II – 1987-1993 (Entry of Public Sector Funds)

Since 1987 non- UTI, public sector mutual funds set up by public sector banks and Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC)came into existence. SBI Mutual Fund was the first non- UTI Mutual Fund established in June 1987 followed by Canbank Mutual Fund (Dec 87), Punjab National Bank Mutual Fund (Aug 89), Indian Bank Mutual Fund (Nov 89), Bank of India (Jun 90), Bank of Baroda Mutual Fund (Oct 92). LIC established its mutual fund in June 1989 while GIC set up its mutual fund in December 1990.By the end of 1993, the mutual fund industry had assets under management of Rs.47,004 crores.

Phase III – 1993-2003 (Entry of Private Sector Funds)

In 1993 the Indian mutual fund industry went through a major change with the entry of private sector mutual funds. This gave the Indian investors a wider choice of funds families. The first Mutual Fund Regulations were introduced in 1993. All mutual funds except UTI were to be registered and governed. Kothari Pioneer (now merged with Franklin Templeton) was the first private sector mutual fund registered in July 1993.The 1993 SEBI (Mutual Fund)

[2] Association of mutual fund of India ,https://www.amfiindia.com/research-information

Regulations were substituted by a more comprehensive and revised Mutual Fund Regulations in 1996. The industry now functions under the SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations 1996.The number of mutual fund houses went on increasing, with many foreign mutual funds setting up funds in India. The industry witnessed several mergers and acquisitions. At the end of January 2003, there were 33 mutual funds with total assets of Rs. 1,21,805 crores. The Unit Trust of India with Rs.44,541crores of assets under management was way ahead of other mutual funds.

Phase IV – since February 2003

In February 2003, the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 was repealed. UTI was bifurcated into two separate entities. One is the Specified Undertaking of the Unit Trust of India with assets under management of Rs.29,835 crores as at the end of January 2003, representing broadly, the assets of US 64 scheme, assured return and certain other schemes. The Specified Undertaking of Unit Trust of India, functioning under an administrator and under the rules framed by Government of India does not come under the purview of the Mutual Fund Regulations.The second is the UTI Mutual Fund, sponsored by SBI, PNB, BOB and LIC. It is registered with SEBI and functions under the Mutual Fund Regulations. With the bifurcation of the UTI and with the setting up of a UTI Mutual Fund set up as per SEBI Mutual Fund Regulations, and with mergers taking place among different private sector funds, the mutual fund industry has entered its current phase of consolidation and growth.

Types of mutual funds

Schemes According to the Structure :-

Open – Ended Fund

Open-ended mutual funds are solitary in nature and these plans don't have an established progress time. While fund managers issue guidelines and timelines for the fund to be traded, the number of shares that an open-ended fund can issue has no limit. Investors are allowed to purchase or offer unit at NAV associated costs which are decided once a day. One of the main features of open ended mutual fund is "liquidity".

Closed – Ended Fund

Closed ended plans have a predetermined growth time which ranges from 5 years to7 years. Such funds are closely monitored by a Fund manager and is open for membership among a predetermined period. Such funds allot a specific affixed number of shares to be traded and allows investors to put resources at the beginning of the issue of the shares.

Interval Schemes

This is a mixture of the mechanism of an open-ended and the features of close-ended funds. The available units of the Interval schemes can be put on the stock exchange for trading as well as offered to be sold or bought in particular time intervals at a price that is proportionate to the NAV.

Schemes According to the Investment Objective:-

Growth/Equity Oriented Fund

Growth funds give capital increase over medium to long term period. It regularly put a noteworthy corpus in equities. They have relatively high dangers. Funds give unique choices to the investor like profit choice, dividend options and so forth and the investors may select the alternative depending ahead their inclination.

Income/Debt Oriented Fund

Income funds give broad and unyielding salary to investors. These schemes for the majority part keep resources into developed pay securities like securities, corporate debentures; money market instruments and government securities. They funds are less risky when contrasted with equity schemes. These funds are not influenced by the changes in the value equity market.

Balanced Fund

The reason why such funds are popular is that they not only grow, but also give a regular income. Such plans put resources into both equities and fixed securities. These are suitable for investors searching for direct development. They buy and put resources into the proportion of 60:40 in equities and debt

instruments. These funds are likewise influenced by the fluctuations in the share trading system.

Money Market or Liquid Fund

These are sort of income funds whose main purpose is to give simple liquidity, conservation of capital and undeviating salary. They put solely in more secure short term instruments like treasury bills, cash bound securities, government securities, etc.

Additional Schemes:-

Gilt Funds

These funds are attributed mainly to the debt funds such as government securities. The default risk in these finds is minimum or nil because of the linkage to the Government Securities, the frequent change in the NAVs of these plans occur due to changes in loan costs. What's more, added economic factors just like the crate with income and/or debt oriented plans.

Index Funds

Index Funds duplicate arrangement of exact index, for example, the BSE Sensitive index, S&P NSE 50 index (Nifty), and so forth. These plans invest in securities of similar weightage involving an index. The rise or fall of the NAVs of such funds would primarily depend on the ascent or descent of the index.

Sector-Based Classification :-

Plans that encircle securities in the segments or businesses as elaborated in the offer records, such as Pharmaceutical industries, Software, Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG), Petroleum etc. The profitability of these funds rely on the execution and performance of the individual sectors or business segments. As these funds are capable of providing advanced level of returns, they are still unsafe when they are differentiated from expanded assets.

Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)

ETFs replicate the characteristics of an index, just like S&P CNX Nifty, BSE Sensex. The price of the units of the ETF are purely proportionate to price of

the stock in current market and can be bought or sold during market hours at prevailing market price.

Gold Exchange Traded Funds (GETFs)

They offer investors an inventive, cost-proficient and secure approach to get to the gold market. Gold ETFs are planned to offer investors a method for captivating an interest in the gold bullion showcase by purchasing and offering units on the Stock Trades, without taking physical conveyance of gold.

Fund of Funds (FOFs)

Fund of Funds are plans that invest into other mutual fund plans. The arrangement of these plans contains just of units of other mutual funds plans and money/cash market securities/here and now stores pending arrangement.

Advantages of mutual funds:[3]

a) Professional management of funds: As mentioned earlier, mutual fund schemes are managed by professional fund managers. There are registered and regulated professionals taking care of the other related tasks, too.
b) Low cost: The asset management company charges expenses towards the management of the funds as well as paying other professionals that provide other services like fund accounting, custody of securities, auditing, and distribution of the schemes, among others. These expenses are capped by SEBI regulations.
c) Diversified portfolio: The schemes must hold a diversified portfolio as mandated through SEBI regulations, except in certain cases.
d) Liquidity: The open-ended funds and exchange-traded funds offer daily liquidity to the unit holders through various means. The units of closed-ended funds must be listed on stock exchanges to provide liquidity to the existing unit holders. If an investor wishes, one can redeem only part of the investment from a mutual fund scheme. One need not sell

[3]NISM, https://www.nism.ac.in/understanding-mutual-funds/

the entire investment. Such divisibility helps an investor pull out only the amount of money that he needs at a particular point in time.

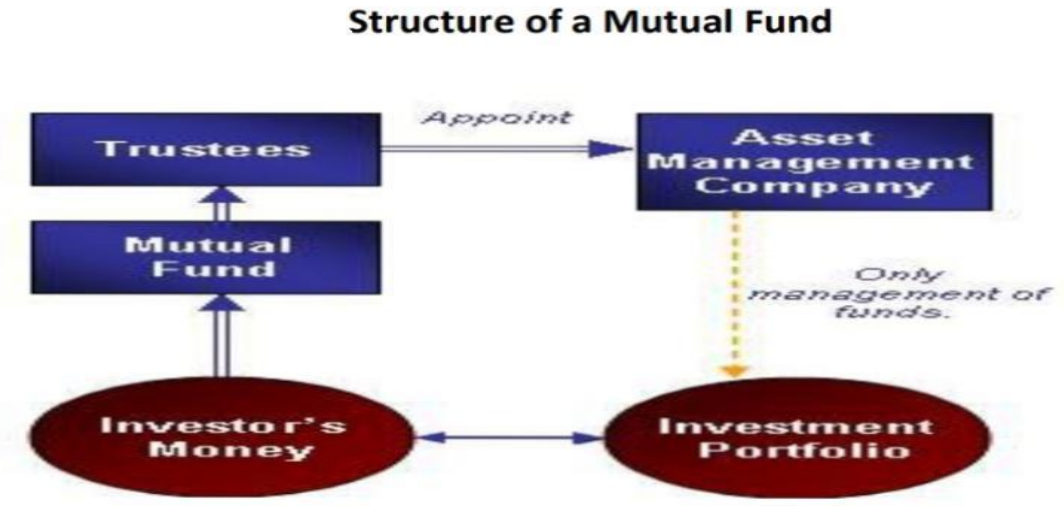
e) Transparency: Mutual funds must publish the scheme's investment objective upfront. The portfolio in which money is invested is disclosed at regular intervals, as prescribed by the regulations. The accounting value of each unit, known as the NAV (net asset value), must be published daily. All material changes in the scheme are to be communicated to the unit holders in a timely manner. Such transparency allows unit holders (both existing and prospective) to make informed decisions.

f) Convenience: A mutual fund investment is as easy to operate as a bank account, as on any working day, an investor can make additional investments in the same folio as well as redeem money as may be required. There are facilities to invest or redeem in a systematic manner: the systematic investment plan (SIP) and the systematic withdrawal plan (SWP).

g) Strong regulatory framework:Mutual funds are regulated by SEBI through a strong regulatory framework.

Mutual fund structure and constituents

Mutual funds in India follow a three-tier structure of sponsor, trust and asset management company (AMC).The sponsor promotes the mutual fund and sets up the AMC. The mutual fund itself is structured as a trust. It is managed by



trustees in the beneficial interest of the unit holders. Trustees appoint an asset management company (AMC) to manage the funds.

The Sponsor:- The sponsor is the promoter of a mutual fund, who sets up the trust and the AMC, appoints The custodian, board of trustees and the board of directors of the AMC. The sponsor seeks regulatory approval for the mutual fund from SEBI. SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations define a Sponsor as any person who, acting individually or in concert with another body corporate, establishes a mutual fund.

SEBI has laid down the eligibility criteria for a sponsor. A sponsor should:

1.Have a sound track record and general reputation of fairness and integrity in all his business transactions, i.e.

- Should have at least five years' experience in the financial services industry.
- Should ensure a good financial track record with positive networth in all the immediately preceding five years.
- Should ensure that the networth is more than the proposed capital contribution of the sponsor in the asset management company. Also should ensure that in case of any change in control of the existing AMC due to acquisition of shares, the networth of the sponsor is more than the aggregate par value or market value of the shares so acquired, whichever is higher.
- Should have profits after providing for depreciation, interest and tax in three out of the preceding five years including the fifth year. If the same is not fulfilled, the sponsor should have a networth of atleast Rs. 100 crore.

2.Contribute at least 40 percent of the networth of the asset management company (AMC).

3.Be a fit and proper person.

4. Not have been guilty of fraud or has not been convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude or has not been found guilty of any economic offence.

Sponsors can be Indian companies, banks or financial institutions, foreign entities or a joint venture between the two.[4]

Trustees

The mutual fund itself is set up as a trust. Trustees are appointed by the sponsor with SEBI approval, to act on behalf of the investors. Trustees act as the protectors of the unit holders' Interests and are the primary guardians of the unit holders' funds and assets. Trustees, under SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulations, mean the Board of Trustees or the Trustee Company who Hold the property of the Mutual Fund in trust for the benefit of the unit holders.

The trust deed is executed by the sponsor in favour of the trustees and it deals with the establishment of the trust, the authority and responsibility of the trustees towards the unit Holders and the AMC. The trustees have the fiduciary responsibility of protecting the beneficiaries of the trust, namely the investors in the mutual fund. At least two-thirds of the members of the board of Trustees have to be independent of the sponsor. Trustees are paid fees for their services SEBI regulations for trustees govern the appointment and functions of the trustees. There are aspects of general and specific due diligence to be exercised by trustees, to oversee the working of the AMC and the management of the mutual fund. Half Yearly Trustee Reports (HYTR) are to be submitted by trustees to SEBI specifying about the non-compliances along with the corrective measures taken on the same.[5]

Asset Management Company (AMC)

Asset Management Company (AMC) is the investment manager of the mutual fund. The AMC is set up by the sponsor, and registered with SEBI. AMCs can be structured as public or private limited companies. The capital of the AMC is contributed by the sponsor and its associates.

AMCs specialise in investment management. They manage money for a fee, usually determined as a percentage of the Assets under Management (AUM).AMCs, that have been approved by SEBI as per the eligibility criteria

[4] NISM,A book Workbook for NISM-Series-II-B: Registrars to an Issue And Share Transfer Agents –Mutual Funds Certification Examination

[5] SEBI Circular No.: SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-I DOF2/P/CIR/2021/550 dated April 12, 2021

laid down in SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, are appointed by sponsor or trustees (if so authorised by the trust Deed) to manage the funds contributed by the investors to the various schemes of the mutual Fund in line with the investment objective of the respective schemes. AMCs are the face of mutual funds. They set up offices, employ staff, create and market Products, mobilise funds through distributors, manage the money and report the portfolio Performance to trustees and investors.

SEBI regulations for AMCs require that:

- AMCs should have a net worth of at least Rs. 50 crore at all times. At the time of Making application, if the sponsor neither have 5 preceding profitable years (including The fifth year) nor has the required networth, then the AMC needs to have a networth of atleast Rs. 100 crore and shall maintain the same till it has profits for 5 consecutive Years.31 However, AMC of a mutual fund, eligible to launch only infrastructure debt Fund schemes, shall have a networth of at least Rs. 10 crore.
- At least 50 percent of members of the board of an AMC have to be independent.
- The AMC of one mutual fund cannot be a trustee of another mutual fund or undertake any activity that is in conflict with the activities of the mutual fund.

AMCs cannot engage in any business other than that of financial advisory and investment management. AMCs are required to submit to the trustees quarterly reports of each year on its activities and the compliance with the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations in the specified format.[6] Compliance Test Report is submitted by AMC to SEBI on a quarterly basis.

Custodians

Custodians hold the securities or goods or gold or gold related instruments or silver or silver related instruments or other assets of the mutual fund and are

[6] SEBI Circular No.: SEBI/HO/IMD/IMD-I DOF2/P/CIR/2021/550 dated April 12, 2021.

responsible for their safekeeping. They hold actual custody of the assets of the mutual fund.

Custodians, registered under SEBI (Custodian) Regulations, are appointed by the trustees to carry out the custodial services for the schemes of the mutual fund. They represent the only constituent not directly appointed by the AMC. Custodians should be independent of the sponsor. That is, a sponsor cannot be a custodian of the fund as well.[7]

Tata Mutual Fund

Tata Mutual fund is a part of the Tata group, one of India's largest and most respected industrial groups, renowned for its adherence to business ethics. The Group has always believed in returning wealth to the society that it serves. Thus, nearly two-thirds of the equity of Tata Sons, the Group's promoter company, is held by philanthropic trusts, which have created a host of national institutions in the natural sciences, medical care, energy and the arts.

The trusts also give substantial annual grants and endowments to deserving individuals and institutions in the areas of education, healthcare and social uplift.

Tata asset management private limited

Established in 1994, Tata Asset Management Private Limited has a track record of more than 25 years in investment management.The company offers a range of investment solutions for financial planning and wealth creation and manages funds across the entire risk-return spectrum. The diversity of our fund offerings enables investors to invest as per their life stage, financial goals and risk profile. The company also offers portfolio management services to high net worth individuals and advisory services to offshore investors and funds investing in India.

The core strength of the company stems from Its intellectual capital and its robust risk management framework based on in-built controls and balances. The Tata Asset Management philosophy is centred on seeking consistent,

[7] NISM,A book Workbook for NISM-Series-II-B: Registrars to an Issue And Share Transfer Agents –Mutual Funds Certification Examination

long-term results. We aim at overall excellence, within the framework of transparent and rigorous risk controls.[8]

List of Scheme Offered by Tata mutual fund[9]

Tata arbitrage fund, Tata balanced advantage fund, Tata banking & financial services fund, Tata banking & psu debt fund,Tata business cycle fund,Tata corporate bond fund,Tata crisil-ibx gilt index - april 2026 index fund,Tata digital india fund,Tata dividend yield fund,Tata equity p/e fund,Tata equity savings fund,Tata ethical fund,Tata flexi cap fund,Tata floating rate fund,Tata focused equity fund,Tata gilt securities fund,Tata housing opportunities fund,Tata hybrid equity fund,Tata india consumer fund,Tata india pharma & healthcare fund,Tata india tax savings fund,Tata infrastructure fund,Tata large & mid cap fund,Tata large cap fund,Tata liquid fund,Tata mid cap growth fund,Tata money market fund,Tata multi asset opportunities fund,Tata nifty 50 exchange traded fund (erstwhile known as Tata nifty exchange traded fund),Tata nifty 50 index fund (erstwhile known as Tata index fund - nifty),Tata nifty g-sec dec 2026 index fund,Tata nifty g-sec dec 2029 index fund,Tata nifty india digital etf fund of fund,Tata nifty india digital exchange traded fund,Tata nifty midcap 150 momentum 50 index fund,Tata nifty private bank exchange traded fund,Tata nifty sdl plus aaa psu bond dec 2027 60 40 index fund,Tata overnight fund,Tata quant fund,Tata resources & energy fund,Tata retirement savings fund-conservative plan,Tata retirement savings fund-moderate plan,Tata retirement savings fund-progressive plan,Tata s&p bse sensex index fund ,Tata short term bond fund ,Tata small cap fund,Tata treasury advantage fund,Tata ultra short term fund,Tata young citizens fund

SBI MUTUAL FUND

With 36 years of rich experience in fund management, SBI Funds Management Ltd. (SBIFML) bring forward our expertise by consistently delivering value to our investors. It has a strong and proud lineage that traces back to the State Bank of India (SBI) - India's largest bank. It is a Joint Venture between SBI and AMUNDI (France), one of the world's leading fund management companies. A shareholder

[8] https://www.Tatamutualfund.com
[9] https://www.Tatamutualfund.com/schemes-related/portfolio

agreement in this regard has been entered on April 13, 2011 between SBI & AMUNDI Asset Management. Accordingly, SBI currently holds 62.344% stake in SBIFML, 36.614% stake is held by AMUNDI Asset Management through a wholly owned subsidiary, Amundi India Holding and 1.042% stake is held by others. Initially Amundi India Holding's stake was held by Societe Generale Asset Management S.A. ("SGAM"), a subsidiary of Societe Generale S.A ("SG") which was transferred to Amundi in June 2011 with due approval of SEBI pursuant to SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996. AMUNDI Asset Management shall provide strategic support to the Company.SBI & AMUNDI Asset Management shall jointly develop the Company as an asset management company of international repute by adopting global best practices and maintaining international standards.[10]

List of mutual fund scheme offered by SBI Mutual fund

SBI Bluechip Fund,SBI Small Cap Fund,SBI Magnum Multicap Fund,SBI Equity Hybrid Fund,SBI Focused Equity Fund,SBI Magnum Midcap Fund,SBI Banking & Financial Services Fund,SBI Contra Fund,SBI Magnum Global Fund,SBI Magnum COMMA Fund,SBI Magnum Taxgain Scheme,SBI Magnum Equity ESG Fund,SBI PSU Fund,SBI Magnum Children's Benefit Fund,SBI Arbitrage Opportunities Fund,SBI Magnum Gilt Fund,SBI Magnum Income Fund,SBI Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund,SBI Magnum Constant Maturity Fund,SBI Credit Risk Fund ,SBI Short Term Debt Fund,SBI Ultra Short Duration Fund,SBI Savings Fund,SBI Magnum Medium Duration Fund,SBI Corporate Bond Fund,SBI Magnum Low Duration Fund,SBI Banking & PSU Fund,SBI Magnum Medium Term Fund,SBI Magnum Overnight Fund,SBI Magnum InstaCash Fund,SBI Magnum InstaCash Fund – Liquid Floater Plan,SBI Overnight Fund,SBI Savings Plus Fund,SBI Magnum Equity ESG Fund – Direct Plan,SBI Magnum Equity ESG Fund – Regular Plan,SBI Magnum Children's Benefit Fund – Regular Plan,SBI Magnum Children's Benefit Fund – Direct Plan,SBI Magnum Taxgain Scheme – Regular Plan,SBI Magnum Taxgain Scheme – Direct Plan

[10] https://www.sbimf.com/about-us

This list includes a variety of equity, debt, hybrid, and other types of mutual fund schemes offered by SBI Mutual Fund.

II. AREA OF STUDY: Jharkhand

Jharkhand ("The land of forest") is a state in eastern India, created on 15 November 2000, from what was previously the southern half of Bihar.The state shares its border with the states of Bihar to the north, Uttar Pradesh to the northwest, Chhattisgarh to the west, Odisha to the south and West Bengal to the east. It has an area of 79,714 km² (30,778 sq mi). It is the 15th largest state by area, and the 14th largest by population. Hindi is the official language of the state.The city of Ranchi is its capital and Dumka its sub capital. The state is known for its waterfalls, hills and holy places: Baidyanath Dham, Parasnath and Rajrappa are major religious sites.[11]

There are 24 districts in Jharkhand. Here is the list of Jharkhand districts.[12]

No.	Name of District	Area (sq km)	Population	Name of Head Quarters
1	Bokaro	2,861	2,062,330	Bokaro
2	Chatra	2,706	1,042,886	Chatra
3	Deoghar	2,479	1,492,073	Deoghar
4	Dhanbad	2,075	2,684,487	Dhanbad
5	Dumka	3,716	1,321,442	Dumka
6	East Singhbhum	3,553	2,293,919	Jamshedpur
7	Garhwa	4,044	1,322,784	Garhwa
8	Giridih	4,881	2,445,474	Giridih
9	Godda	2,110	1,313,551	Godda
10	Gumla	5,321	1,025,213	Gumla
11	Hazaribagh	4,519	1,734,495	Hazaribagh
12	Jamtara	1,802	791,042	Jamtara
13	Khunti	2,611	531,885	Khunti

[11] https://www.jharkhand.gov.in/Home/DocumentList?doctype=45c48cce2e2d7fbdea1afc51c7c6ad26&subdoctype=02e74f10e0327ad868d138f2b4fdd6f0

[12] https://nriol.com/india-statistics/jharkhand/districts.asp

No.	Name of District	Area (sq km)	Population	Name of Head Quarters
14	Koderma	1,311	716,259	Koderma
15	Latehar	3,660	726,978	Latehar
16	Lohardaga	1,491	461,790	Lohardaga
17	Pakur	1,806	900,422	Pakur
18	Palamu	4,015	1,939,869	Daltonganj
19	Ramgarh	1,211	949,443	Ramgarh
20	Ranchi	5,290	2,914,253	Ranchi
21	Sahebganj	1,706	1,150,567	Sahebganj
22	Seraikela	2,725	1,065,056	Seraikela
23	Simdega	3,756	599,578	Simdega
24	West Singhbhum	5,290	1,502,338	Chaibasa

Overview of status of Mutual fund in Jharkhand

Total 84 percent investment in Jharkhand is in equity and 16 percent investment is in non-equity. In Jharkhand, 15 percent of the total GDP is being invested in MF. Talking about Ranchi, the investment in equity in Ranchi is Rs 13,921 crore, in Jamshedpur Rs 12,278 crore, in Dhanbad Rs 6,493 crore, in Bokaro Rs 3,295 crore and in Hazaribagh Rs 1,449 crore. Experts say that people have become very aware about mutual funds. Compared to earlier, people's ability to take risk has increased today. This is the reason why this market is growing a lot

People of entire Jharkhand including Ranchi are investing heavily in Mutual Funds (MF). People are showing interest in it. Ranchi is at the forefront in investment. Whereas, Jamshedpur is at second place and Dhanbad is at third place. The mutual fund market in Jharkhand has reached Rs 52,370 crore. The MF market in Ranchi has reached Rs 15,690 crore, in Jamshedpur it has reached Rs 14,703 crore and in Dhanbad it has reached Rs 13,724 crore. At the same time, Bokaro is at number four and Hazaribagh is at number five.

The MF market in Bokaro is Rs 4,187 crore and in Hazaribagh is Rs 1,576 crore.[13]

III.SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Studying the performance evaluation of mutual funds in Jharkhand is essential for several reasons. Firstly, Jharkhand's unique economic, social, and demographic characteristics can significantly influence mutual fund performance. Factors such as local industries, government policies, and infrastructure development play a pivotal role in shaping investment opportunities and risks within the region. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for both investors and fund managers to make informed decisions.

Secondly, analyzing mutual fund performance in Jharkhand provides valuable insights into investor preferences and behavior within the region. By examining which funds perform well and align with the investment objectives of local investors, financial professionals can tailor their offerings to better meet the needs of the market.

Furthermore, research on mutual fund performance in Jharkhand serves an educational purpose by enriching academic literature and fostering financial literacy. By examining investment outcomes in regional markets, researchers and students can gain valuable insights into the factors driving investment success and failure.

IV. REVIEW OF LITRATURE

1.A study on performance evaluation of mutual funds schemes in India (N Bhagyasree, Battini Kishori) [14]-: The study evaluated the performance of open-ended, growth-oriented equity schemes for the period from April 2011 to March 2015 . Daily closing NAV of different schemes have been used to calculate the returns from the fund schemes. BSE-sensex has been used for market portfolio. The performance of the selected schemes were examined on the basis of Sharpe, Treynor, and Jensen's measure whose results will be useful for investors for taking better investment decision .

[13] https://www.prabhatkhabar.com/state/jharkhand/ranchi/mutual-fund-in-jharkhand-forefront-at-ranchi-market-reached-rs-15690-crore-srn

[14] A study on performance evaluation of mutual funds schemes in India (N Bhagyasree, Battini Kishori) International Journal for Innovative Research in Science & Technology 2 (11), 812-816, 2016

The study revealed that 14 out of 30 mutual fund schemes had outperformed the benchmark return. The results also showed that some of the schemes had underperformed; these schemes were facing the diversification problem. In the study, the Sharpe ratio was positive for all schemes which showed that funds were providing returns greater than risk free rate. Results of Jensen measure revealed that 19 out of 30 schemes were showed positive alpha which indicated superior performance of the schemes.

2.Performance Evaluation of Mutual Fund Schemes in India : An Empirical Study. (Prabhakaran, G.; Jayabal, G.)[15]-: The study evaluate performance of various Mutual fund scheme of selected company in india and revealed some information such as ,Mutual funds perform based on the performance of the securities in their portfolio. They gather money from investors and use it to invest in selected securities. The success of a specific fund is directly linked to how well the assets within that fund's portfolio perform. For example, if a fund invests in stocks and the stock market is doing well, the fund's performance will also be positive.

Investors need to understand that a fund's performance is tied to the portfolio it holds. No fund can do better than the securities it invests in. Even among funds in the same category, performance can differ. It's important for investors to assess each fund's portfolio to understand where their money is going and the associated risks. This knowledge can help them make informed investment decisions.

3.A Study on Investor Perception towards Mutual Funds(S.Srilakshmi)[16] -: A study was conducted by a reasearch schollor for the PhD degree in which she performed a research for knowing the level of awareness about the of mutual fund in india, factors affecting the perception of investors towards mutual fund and type of mutual fund investor most prefer.

The study revealed that Many investors are awared about the mutual funds , there are several factors such as safety and security, Tax Exemption , liquidity , Profitability and return factor. Among all given factors Tax Exemption and liquidity are important that affect the perception of investors towards mutual fund.

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[15]Performance Evaluation of Mutual Fund Schemes in India : An Empirical Study. (PRABAKARAN, G.; JAYABAL, G , Finance India, 2010, Vol 24, Issue 4, p1347

[16] A Study on Investor Perception towards Mutual Funds(S.Srilakshmi),Journal of Exclusive Management Science – April 2016 - Vol 5 Issue 4 – ISSN 2277-5684

4.Comparative study on performance evaluation of mutual fund schemes of Indian companies (Kalpesh P Prajapati, Mahesh K Patel)[17] -: In this paper the performance evaluation of Indian mutual funds is carried out through relative performance index, risk-return analysis, Treynor's ratio, Sharp's ratio, Sharp's measure, Jensen's measure, and Fama's measure. The data used is daily closing NAVs. The source of data is website of Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI). The study period is 1st January 2007 to 31st December, 2011. The results of performance measures suggest that most of the mutual fund have given positive return during 2007 to 2011.

5. A critical analysis of selected mutual funds in India (Ms Shilpi Pal, Arti Chandani)[18] -: A study was conducted by using various statistical tools for evaluating the performance of selected mutual fund scheme income and debt mutual fund of India using NAV. In Income mutual funds they have seen tremendous growth in their number of schemes from 91 on 31st march 2001 to 330 on 31st march 2010. 506 in 2008 was the maximum ever in terms of total schemes floating in the market. This category has seen a decline only twice in the last decade. First fall was posted in the year 2003 and the second fall was reported in the year 2010.

V. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To study the performance of various Mutual funds Scheme.
2. To review the present status of Mutual funds in Jharkhand by a comparative study of SBI Mutual fund and Tata Mutual fund .
3. To explore the recent developments in the Mutual funds .
4. To know the perception of investors towards Mutual funds in Jharkhand .

[17]Comparative study on performance evaluation of mutual fund schemes of Indian companies (Kalpesh P Prajapati, Mahesh K Patel) , Researchers World, Vol–III, Issue3(3), July 2012 [50]

[18] A critical analysis of selected mutual funds in India (Ms Shilpi Pal, Arti Chandani) ,Procedia Economics and Finance 11, 481-494, 2014

VI . HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

- **H1-** SBI Mutual fund is providing more returns than Tata Mutual fund .
- **H2-** Investors are more attracted towards the SBI Mutual fund than Tata Mutual fund in Jharkhand.

VII. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The present study will evaluate the performance of SBI Mutual fund and Tata Mutual fund operating in Jharkhand.

For this the research technique will consist of :

1. Observation
2. Scanning
3. Collection of required Materials
4. Analysis
5. Presentation

Sources of Primary Data

1. Questionnaire from the investors of mutual fund in Jharkhand .
2. Questionnaire from the Concerned financial Advisor of SBI Mutual fund and Tata Mutual fund.
3. Questionnaire from the Representative of Asset Management Company (AMC) of SBI Mutual fund and Tata Mutual fund in Jharkhand .
4. Questionnaire from various Experts of Mutual fund industry .

Besides these ,Primary data may be collected from concerned officials of government institute, education institute or SEBI if required .

Sources of Secondary Data

Secondary data of the present study will be collected from the reports, newspaper, periodicals, Journals, references , websites and the various reports and circulars of RBI , SEBI ,Other Government of India,and any other Organizations published in time to time .

Moreover secondary data will also be collected from the Library of various universities and institutions for follow up of the M.Phil. and PhD of the thesis and report of concerned area . Data will also be collected from websites of SBI Mutual fund and Tata Mutual fund or any other online platforms related to the study.

Sampling Methodology

Sample size for the study will be chosen from the population of Jharkhand .Sample size will be collected from various investors of SBI Mutual fund and Tata Mutual fund.

Approximate sample size of 300 will be selected from investors of SBI Mutual fund of Jharkhand and 300 sample size will be selected from investors of Tata Mutual fund of Jharkhand.

Data Analysis -:

In this present study Various Statistical tools will be used for the data analysis like Ratio , Percentage , Graphs , Pie Charts and other tools suitable for the study . For the Data interpretation and analysis various Computer Software will be used as required in the study.

VIII.TENTATIVE CHAPTERISATION :

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2 : Evaluation of mutual Funds in India.

Chapter 3 : Overview of SBI Mutual fund and Tata Mutual fund in Jharkhand.

Chapter 4 : Comparative Study of SBI Mutual fund and Tata Mutual fund in Jharkhand.

Chapter 5 :Hypothesis Testing, Findings And Conclusions .

Chapter 6 : Suggestions and Recommendation

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